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"A Study on Dropout among Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in Primary Schools at Hyderabad Karnataka District"

SUBMITTED BY

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Introduction

A drop-out can be defined as a child who enrols in school but fails to complete the relevant level of the educational cycle. At the primary level this means that the drop-out fails to reach the final grade, usually grade V or VI. A repeater is a child who has to repeat the same grade, due to examination failure, low attendance record, or for any other reason. A repeater may or may not become a drop-out, but there is a high probability that he or she will. The drop-out may or may not re-enter the school at a later date, but there is more probability that he or she will remain lost to the educational system. Both represent wastage. Whereas the repeater may stay on and eventually repeat the primary cycle, the drop-out is very frequently lost to the system and may also fail to retain even the vestiges of academic skills gained earlier. Evidence from several countries shows those early drop-out results in a lapse to illiteracy.

- The present work is an attempt to assess the causes of dropout of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe at primary school and the various factors that affected the school dropouts.
- In general the cause of dropouts are; ineffective curriculum, strict schools discipline and regulations; lack of proper and physical and educational facilities, lack of parental educational support, poor parental socioeconomic status, domestic issues, parental illiteracy, unfavorable school environment, poor attendance, and students disruptive behavior, lack of motivation and encouragement, teachers discriminative and autocratic attitudes, frequent teachers absenteeism, and students company with unwanted children, poor health conditions etc.
- Hence the proposed study was to examine the factors leading to dropout in primary school pupils at Hyderabad Karnataka District.

objectives of the study

- To identify the reasons of dropout related to schools specially location, infrastructure of primary level and suggest measures to improve it.
- To identify the reasons related with school atmosphere especially behavior of school teacher and suggest a strategy to improve it.

- To identify the main reasons related with attitude of parents or their economic conditions and suggest measures how they can be convinced or helped with minimum resources to send their children to schools regularly.
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- To identify the main reasons related to curriculum that is affecting regularity of children in schools and suggests measures to improve it.
- To identify the reasons related with behavior of children and suggest a strategy how vulnerable and marginalized children should be identified and how their needs can be fulfilled.
- To assess which group between boys and girls are dropping out and what are the other causes?
- To identify what activities that students are performing after dropping out from school.

Methodology

The study will be conducted in a holistic manner, in order to comprehend various inter-related issues pertaining to school drop-out rate of SC/ST students in primary school levels. To understand the drop-out and its causes, primary and secondary data will be collected on various dimensions. The study will be based on empirical investigation conducted in Hyderabad-Karnataka District

Tools used for the study

As per the need of the study following tools are prepared and used for the purpose of data collection. They are as follows:

- Interview Schedule for dropouts
- Interview Schedule for Parents
- Interview Schedule for Teachers

Population and sample

Population:

Population is the key factor for any kind of geographical study and other study too. Man is responsible for emerging issues and problems of their own difficulties. These difficulties are created by man himself. The population of the present study includes only Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe of Hyderabad-Karnataka District.

Sample:

It is impossible and impracticable to study the whole population to arrive at generalization.

For the present study the investigator has selected 600 Students, 200 Households and 200 Teachers of the Scheduled Caste Community. So our sample size is 1000.

Area of the study

The study will be undertaken in the most backward region of the state comprising of six districts namely Bellary, Bidar, Kalaburagi (Gulbarga), Yadgir, Raichur, and Koppal, which is called as Hyderabad Karnataka region

Importance of society and policy

Development of any democratic like India depends on the development of all sections of the society. The scheduled caste and scheduled tribe are the two most disadvantaged sections of our society, due to socio-economic exploitation and isolation over a long period of time.

The scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population constitute 16.2 percent and 8.2 percent respectively to the total population of the country. Karnataka state is a pioneer in the country to introduce several successful and innovative experiment in the field of school education.

Some of the most important of these are;

Internship in D.Ed. course (the pre-service teacher education program), Chaitanya (activity based teaching methodology),

Nali-Kali enjoy-learn, the activity based learning program,

Bahumukhi (the Multi grade Multi level teaching methodology),

Keli-Kali (the direct to class room radio broadcasts, listen and learn programme),

the Edusat Project (Direct to class room video broadcasts through satellite media, i.e., T.V.),

Shikshanadalli 189 Rangakale (dramatization of techniques teaching),

ChinnaraAngala (the summer bridge course for out of school children),

- MahitiSindhu (computer education in schools),
- Prerana (foundation course for newly recruited primary teachers),
- Training of teachers through teleconferencing,
- Introduction of activity based text books in all classes,
- Hosting of state text books on the web site,
- AksharaDasoha (the hot cooked mid-day meal program for government and aided school children),
- Learning Guarantee Program started by AzimPremji Foundation and later extended to the entire state by the education department of the state,
- Evaluation of all children in V and VII standards (and children of four schools per cluster in II standard) in all government and aided primary schools in the state from 2005 – 06 under Karnataka State Quality Assessment Organization (KSQAO). X standard Public Examination Reforms,
- ICT (computer education in schools),
- Web based training,
- Yoga & value education and school academic plan.

- These programmes will be taken up for their individual considerations in term of their relevance in the context of bringing down incidence of dropout in Karnataka. Hence the proposed study is relevant to the society.

Implications of the study

- The present study will have implications for policy makers, reformers, educationist, counselors, teachers, and especially government in realizing the drop outs of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribe students studying at primary school in Hyderabad-Karnataka District.
- **Tentative Chapterisation**
- The study will be organized tentatively in to six to seven chapters.
- The first chapter Introduction the topics, provides a brief conceptual overview of dropout of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe at primary school.
- The second chapter provides critical reviews of the literatures based on dropouts of SCs/STs.
- The third chapter will indicate the objectives and methodology of the study.
- The fourth chapter traces the different variables required for data collection, data presentation and analysis through primary research.
- The fifth chapter understands results and discussions.
- The sixth chapter and concluding chapter summarizes the main points of the study and suggests various steps involved to dropout of SCs/STs in primary education followed by limitations and future research.

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